

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Higgs and Briggs

on 08 April, 2017

Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language to the
left Wing of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1826.

No. 278 of 1826.—The following Extracts of
despatches received from the Honorable Court of
Directors in the Military Department, are pub-
lished for the information of the Army.

Letter dated the 5th May 1826.

Para. 3d.—We have permitted Lieutenant John
W. Lewis to return to his duty on your Establish-
ment.

4th.—We have permitted Mr. Thomas Staun-
ton Cahill to proceed to your Presidency for the
purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct
that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your
Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future
time.

Letter dated 10th May 1826.

Para. 6th.—We have permitted Lieutenant
Charles Henry Johnson to return to his duty on
your Establishment.

7th.—We have permitted Lieutenant John
Saunders, of your Establishment, to remain in
Europe, until the departure for your Presidency
of the first Company's Ships of the ensuing Sea-
son 1826 | 27.

Bombay Castle, 2d October 1826.

No. 279 of 1826.—The following appointments
are made.

Garrison of Surat.

Lieutenant G. J. Maat, 19th Regiment N. I.
at present Commanding the Corps of Sepoies in
the Northern Concan, to be Fort Adjutant,---
Date of appointment 16th September 1826.

2d Bombay European Regiment.

Lieutenant R. St. John to be Adjutant vice
Steward promoted.—Do do.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant E. W. Jones to be Adjutant, vice
Johnson.—30th August 1826.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. B. Bellasis to be Interpreter in
Hindoostanee and Quarter Master, vice Crosby
promoted.—16th September 1826.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant T. Mitchell to be Interpreter in the
Mahratta language, vice Macan transferred.—Do.
do.

25th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant B. McMahon, to be Adjutant.—Do
do.

Lieutenant George Macan, to be Interpreter in
the Hindoostanee and Mahratta Languages and
Quarter Master.—Do do.

26th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant J. B. Gillanders to be Adjut.—Do.
do.

Lieutenant J. H. Otley, to be Interpreter in the
Hindoostanee Language and Quarter Master.—Do.
do.

Bombay Castle, 2d October 1826.

No. 280 of 1826.—The following promotion is
made.

3d Regt. Light Cavalry.
Cornet H. Bury to be Lieutenant, vice Babington
deceased.—17th Sept. 1826.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay
in September, 1826.

	Esplanade.		Byculla.		Malabar Hill.	
	RAIN	In. Dec.	RAIN	In. Dec.	RAIN	In. Dec.
Sept. 1		98	1	22	1	15
2		23	3	07	—	—
3		13	—	—	14	—
4		1 20	93	75	—	—
5		02	10	03	—	—
6		2 03	1 88	1 44	—	—
7		67	1 18	84	—	—
8		1 14	1 27	2 10	—	—
9		1 80	1 70	76	—	—
10		1 34	1 35	1 29	—	—
11		5 35	3 79	5 61	—	—
12		85	1 37	34	—	—
13		10	07	29	—	—
14		2 15	3 55	3 25	—	—
15		3 20	1 08	1 17	—	—
16		35	32	29	—	—
17		09	17	20	—	—
18		25	15	03	—	—
19		15	20	28	—	—
20		17	10	06	—	—
21		—	—	01	—	—
22		—	—	18	—	—
23		—	—	02	—	—
24		—	—	13	—	—
25		30	22	42	—	—
26		91	41	08	—	—
27		09	06	—	—	—
28		—	—	—	—	—
29		—	—	—	—	—
30		—	—	02	—	—
Total in Sept.	23	50	21	59	20	88
Total in May,	64	64	93	—	—	—
" " June, 17	11	16	72	17	06	—
" " July, 26	97	30	34	28	05	—
" " Aug. 8	40	10	05	8	96	—
" " Sept. 23	60	21	59	20	88	—
Present Total,	76	62	79	34	75	88

Total in June

Years	June.		July.		Aug.		Sept. and Oct.	
	In.	Dec.	In.	Dec.	In.	Dec.	In.	Dec.
1817	45	72	23	67	9	34	24	87
1818	22	54	17	69	28	45	10	39
1819	15	95	30	66	20	24	10	11
1820	18	82	28	37	19	49	10	66
1821	15	18	20	60	28	52	18	29
1822	29	21	36	59	33	85	22	16
1823	21	76	15	96	19	70	4	28
1824	9	89	8	07	17	86	1	78
1825	24	45	25	17	12	94	9	68
1826	17	75	26	97	8	40	23	50

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

In further illustration and support of the proofs afforded by DEEN YAR, with
respect to the correctness of the mode of computing time now in use among the Ku-
deemee Parsees, I offer the following Extracts from Moola Ally Cooshee's Com-
mentary on the Zeeja Oolog Beggy, or the astronomical work of the King Oolog
Beg, and as it will entertain some of your scientific readers, its appearance in your
next will particularly oblige,

Dear Mr. Editor,
Your most obedient servant,
DEEN DOST.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1826.

از شرح ملا علی قوشچی برزیج الخ بیکی

۱ باب اول در معرفت تاریخ هجری اول این تاریخ اول محرم آن سال بوده
است که پیغمبر ماعلیه السلام از مکّه به مدینه هجرت کرده است و آن بامداد
پنجشنبه بوده است و برویت آوریده و ما پنجشنبه گرفتیم الحال اقل العباد و کثیر
الابتهال دین و دامت بر برای صحت اقتضای محاسبین از روی تحقیق نه قیاس
و تعبیه معروض میدارد که چون عرض انست که اول تحقیق مدخل محرم سنه ۹۳۰
هجری که سال تالیف کتابت بنحویکه و ران مژبور و مسطور است بر اهل حساب
ظاهر گردانیده بعد از آن تاریخ فارسی از هجری و هجری از فارسی نیز بهنجیکه در
شرح استخراج و مثبت است مشکوف ساخته آنکه حقیقت نو روز بر حق قدیم
یعنی غره فرد روین ماه سنه ۱۱۹۶ یزد و جرد و یزد مطابق روز یکشنبه ۳ سبتمبر ماه
انگریزی سنه ۱۸۲۶ عیسوی مطابق ۲۹ شهر محرم هلالی و غره شهر صفر حسابی
سنه ۱۲۲۲ هجری استخراج و بر منصفین نه معدین واضح گردانید تا بران آنچه در
تحقیق مدخل سال ۹۳۰ هجری و راصل کتاب است قلمی گردانید و آن این
است مثال این حمل خواستیم که اول محرم ۹۳۰ معلوم کنیم چنانچه نو بت ۲۱۰
از آن طرح کردیم باقی ماند ۹۰ پس سالهای تا آن را که ۸۹ است بر سبسی قسمت
کردیم بیرون آمد ۲ و باقی ماند ۲۹ عدد کبایس آن ۱۱ است و عدد غیر کبایس ۱۵

اول را در ضرب کردیم و ثانی را بر ۳ حاصل شد از اول ۵۵ و از ثانی ۷۴ پس
خارج قسمت را در ضرب کردیم و حاصل را که ۱۰ است با این دو حاصل
ضرب جمع کردیم و بران افزودیم حاصل شد ۱۲۲ هفت هفت از آن طرح
کردیم بماند ۲ پس معلوم شد که اول محرم آن سال و دوشنبه است تحت عبارت
الکتاب برابر باب و افش مستور نماید که اغلب حساب ایام اسامیج و ر
کتب نجوم از یکشنبه می گیرند و چون مبدأ سال اول محرم روز پنجشنبه است
و اخیر زیاده کرده از یکشنبه شمرده و چون در هر سی سال و تاریخ حسابی
هر ۱۱ روز یکبار است تقصید آن این است سال ۲ و ۵ و ۷ و ۱۰ و ۱۳ و ۱۶ و ۱۸
و ۲۱ و ۲۴ و ۲۶ و ۲۹ و ۳۰ ایضا قلمی گردانید

استخراج تاریخ فارسی از عربی ۵ ربيع الاخر سنه ۹۳۰ هجریه از اصل کتاب
خواستیم که از ۵ ربيع الاخر سنه ۹۳۰ ناقصه هجریه تاریخ فرس استخراج
کنیم و سالهای تا آنکه بود ۹۲۹ و ۳۵۲ ضرب کردیم شد ۳۲۸۸۶۶ همین سالهای
تا بر سبسی قسمت کردیم بیرون آمد ۳۰ و باقی ماند ۲۹ و خارج قسمت را که بود ۳۰
و را ضرب کردیم حاصل آمد ۳۳۰ آنرا با حاصل اول جمع کردیم شد ۳۲۹۱۹۶
و در باقی نظر کردیم که آن ۲۹ است ایام کبایس بود آنرا بر مجموع افزودیم
شد ۳۲۹۲۰۷ و عدد ایام محرم و صفر و ربيع الاول بود ۸۹ آن را با عدد و پنج که
عدد ایام ناقصه است بر مجموع افزودیم حاصل شد ایام عرب ۳۲۹۳۰۱
و ما بین تاریخ عربی و فارسی هست ۳۶۲۲ آن را از عدد و تاریخ عرب اسقاط
کردیم بماند ایام تاریخ فرس ۳۲۵۶۷۷ آن را بر ۳۶۵ قسمت کردیم بیرون
آمد سالهای تا ۸۹۲ و باقی ماند از قسمت ۹۷ آن را بر سبسی قسمت کردیم بیرون
آمد ماههای تا ۳ و باقی ماند ۷ پس معلوم شد که روز مفروض ۷ تهر ماه قدیم
است سنه ۸۹۳ یزد و جرد و یزد تحت العبارة از اصل تاریخ فارسی که بود ۳۲۵۶۷۷
بر هفت هفت قسمت کردیم بیرون آمد خارج قسمت ۲۶۲۵ و باقی ماند ۲ چون
مبدأ تاریخ یزد و جردی سه شنبه بوده از سه شنبه شمرده پس معلوم شد ۷ تهر ماه
سنه ۸۹۳ یزد و جرد و یزد چهارشنبه بوده است

استخراج تاریخ هجری از تاریخ یزد و جردی و سنه ۸۹۳ یزد و جرد و یزد موافق شرح رزیج
مثال خواستیم که از روز ۷ تهر ماه قدیم سنه ۸۹۳ یزد و جرد و یزد تاریخ عرب
معلوم کنیم و سالهای تا تاریخ یزد و جردی که بود ۸۹۲ و ۳۵۲ ضرب کردیم
حاصل شد ۳۲۸۸۶۶ و ما سالهای تا بر سبسی قسمت کردیم که بود ۳۰ و
آن را با ایام ناقصه از ماه ناقصه جمع کردیم و بر حاصل ضرب مذکور افزودیم
شد اصل تاریخ فارسی ۳۲۵۶۷۷ و ما بین تاریخ هجری و تاریخ فرس که بود ۳۶۲۲
بر اصل فارسی افزودیم حاصل شد اصل تاریخ عربی ۳۲۹۳۰۱ آن را بر ۳۶۵
قسمت کردیم بیرون آمد ۹۰ و باقی ماند از قسمت ۸۱ پس خارج قسمت را بر سبسی
قسمت کردیم بیرون آمد ۳۱ و چیزی باقی ماند این خارج قسم دویم را و ر ۱۱
ضرب کردیم شد ۳۴۱ چون از باقی قسمت اول زیاده بود یکی از خارج قسمت
اول کم کردیم بماند سالهای تا ۹۲۹ هجری و بعوض آن ۳۵۲ بر باقی قسمت اول
افزودیم شد ۳۳۵ حاصل ضرب مذکور را از آن نقصان کردیم بماند ۹۳ سی و
هست و نه سی جهت سه ماه از آن نقصان کردیم بماند ۵ پس معلوم شد که روز
مذکور پنج ربيع الاخر است سنه ۹۳۰ هجریه تحت العبارة اصل تاریخ
یزد و جردی که بود ۳۲۵۶۷۷ بر هفت هفت قسمت کردیم خارج قسمت ۲۶۲۵ و باقی ماند ۲
چون مبدأ سال یزد و جردی سه شنبه بوده پس معلوم شد که ۷ تهر ماه سنه ۸۹۳
یزد و جرد و یزد اسامیج چهارشنبه بوده و اصل ایام عرب ۳۲۹۳۰۱ بر هفت
قسمت کردیم خارج قسمت ۳۷۰۲۳ و هیچ باقی نماند چون مبدأ تاریخ عربی پنجشنبه
بوده معلوم شد که پنج ربيع الاخر سنه ۹۳۰ هجریه روز چهارشنبه است
استخراج تاریخ هجری از اول فرد روین ماه قدیم سنه ۱۱۹۶ ناقصه یزد و جرد و یزد

۵. مثال خواستیم که از ۲۹ هلالی محرم و غره حسابی سنه ۱۲۲۲ هجریه
تاریخ فارسی معلوم نماییم عدد سالهای تامه هجریه که بود ۱۲۳۱ و در ۳۵۳ ضرب
کردیم شد ۴۳۶۳۱۲ همین سالهای تامه را برسی قسمت کردیم بیرون آمد ۳۱ و در
۱۱ ضرب کردیم حاصل آمد ۳۵۱ آن را با حاصل اول جمع کردیم شد ۴۳۹۷۶۵ و در
باقی که ۱۱ است نظر کردیم ایام که بایس بود ۳ آن را بر مجموع اخرویم شد
۴۳۹۷۶۹ و عدد ایام محرم ۳۰ و از صفر ابرمجوع اخیر اخرویم شد ۴۳۹۸۰۰
و ما بین تاریخ عرب و فرس که بود ۳۶۲۳ آن را از عدد تاریخ عرب اسقاط کردیم
بماند ایام تاریخ فرس ۴۳۶۱۷۶ آن را بر ۳۶۵ قسمت کردیم آمد سالهای تامه
۱۱۹۵ و باقی ماند ۱ و این یک ادر فرد و دین ماه قدیم سنه ۱۱۹۶ میز و جریه
است اصل ایام فرس که بود ۴۳۶۱۷۶ آن را بر هفت قسمت کردیم خارج
قسمت ۶۲۳۱ و باقی ماند ۱۶ از سه شنبه که مبدأ تاریخ میز و جریه است شروع شد
شد بیکشنبه مطابق ۲۹ هلالی محرم و غره حسابی سنه ۱۲۲۲ هجریه موافق ۴
مهرماه انگریزی سنه ۱۸۲۶ هیسویه و ایام تاریخ عرب که بود ۴۳۹۸۰۰ آنرا بر هفت
قسمت کردیم خارج قسمت ۶۲۸۲۸ و باقی ماند ۴ از پنجشنبه که مبدأ سال عربست
منتهی شد بیکشنبه بر محاسبین مستور ماند که اهل قنجه پدو سنه محرم را ۳۰
و صفر را ۲۹ و ربیع الاول را ۳ و ربیع الاخر را ۲۹ روز تا و حجه باین نهی گیرند
و در سالهای کبیسه که در تاریخ حسابی عربی فوق مذکور کردید و حجه را ۳۰ روز
می گیرند بجهت اطلاع قلمی کروانید

In Hejree Era	2d	1 day
" do.	5th	1 do.
" do.	7th	1 do.
" do.	10th	1 do.
" do.	13th	1 do.
" do.	15th	1 do.

Divide these 4,36,176 days by 365 the days of an Yezdezerd or Parsee year, which gives 1195 com-

THE COURIER.
BOMBAY.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7th 1826.

EXCHANGE.
On London 6 mos' at 119
Calcutta, 90 days 102 1/2 Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras 30 days, 99 By Rs. per 100 Madras.
A six per cent loan open.

We have had no arrivals from England since our last, and we have seldom known the papers from the other Presidencies more barren of interest.

We simply announced in our last, without any observations, the probability, or almost the certainty, of hostilities having ere this taken place between Russia and Persia. This intelligence opens a vast field for speculation, not only as concerns Indian but European politics. That the hardihood and discipline of a Russian army, if its energies are skilfully directed, can meet with any thing in the shape of determined opposition from the more effeminate and irregular troops of Persia, is hardly to be expected, and in fact all experience is against the supposition. Even that part of the army which has been trained in the disciplined tactics of Europe, we are afraid will do but little for the support of the Empire when opposed to the hardy veterans of the north. The disciplined troops of Persia, if faithful to their leaders, might, in the event of a civil war or a disputed succession, turn the scale in favour of the Prince whom they happened to serve, but we should be inclined to place little confidence in them, in the event of a Russian invasion. The best system for the defence of Persia, would no doubt be that which Agah Mahomed Khan secretly intended to adopt when threatened by a formidable attack by the Russians in 1796. In this emergency he assembled the chiefs of the Empire, the defenders of his throne, for the purpose of explaining his plans of defence; and the following passage from Malcolm's History, gives the publicly professed but real intentions of the politic and wary Ruler who then governed Persia:

"Agah Mahomed Khan always expressed great confidence in his means of repelling this attack; and the plan he had resolved to pursue was, undoubtedly, that which was suggested, above all others, to ensure success. We are informed of his intentions by an anecdote that very fully illustrates his character. He told the assembled leaders of his army, that the Russians had presumed, during his absence in Khorassan, to invade the opposite frontier of his dominions. 'But my valiant warriors,' he added, 'shall be led against them; and we will, by the blessing of God, charge their celebrated lines of infantry, and batteries of cannon, and cut them to pieces with our conquering sabres.' The chiefs applauded the heroic resolution of their sovereign, and promised to support him with their lives. When they had gone, the monarch directed his minister, Hajee Ibrahim, to approach and asked him, if he had heard what he had said to the military chiefs. The minister said he had. 'And do you think,' said he, 'I will do what I have told them?' 'Undoubtedly, if it is your majesty's pleasure,' was the reply. 'Hajee,' said Agah Mahomed Khan, half angry, 'have I been mistaken? are you also a fool? Can a man of your wisdom believe I will ever run my head against their walls of steel, or expose my irregular army to be destroyed by their cannon, and disciplined troops? I know better. Their shot shall never reach; but they shall possess no country beyond its range. They shall not know sleep; and, let them march where they choose, I will surround them with a desert.'

Such was the plan of defence on an emergency similar to the present, which was intended to be adopted by a Prince whom Sir John Malcolm designates as "one of the most able Monarchs that ever sat upon the throne of Persia," and whose system was never to employ force till art had failed, which is attested by the following extract from the history we have already quoted:

"His ablest and most confidential minister, when asked if Agah Mahomed Khan was personally brave, replied, 'No doubt; but still I can hardly recollect an occasion where he had an opportunity of displaying courage. That monarch's head,' he emphatically added, 'never left work for his hand!'

Persia, on the present occasion, may be entrusted to such another head (if such is to be found) as that of Agah Mahomed Khan, as without art we are, afraid force will be of little avail.

We have received rather a vituperative letter signed CALEB, on the subject of our last week's strictures on the Oriental Herald, but which we do not publish, as if we were to give in reply full scope to argument and illustration, we would be obliged to stand the consequences of travelling on forbidden ground. One of two explanations may be however necessary. CALEB, from a strange obliquity of mental vision, appears to think that we have attributed a wilful falsehood to the Editor of the Herald; but to undeceive him on this head, we merely beg to refer him again to our pages. We have on no occasion, in speaking of the O. H. gone further than to say that it has allowed itself to become the vehicle of unfounded calumnies; and have we alone said so? Has not almost every paper in India said the same? and did not one of the strenuous defenders of the Herald in Calcutta admit that its Editor had been deceived by miscreants? As to the indirect influence which he talks of, we suppose that no Newspaper was ever established in this world that was not more or less affected by such influence from some source or other; but we repeat and assert, that since we have been Editor of the Courier, the influence of Government has never been used, even by the most obscure hint or wish, to affect the publication, or non-publication of any matter which has been sent to us, nor anything which we ourselves have written. Instead, therefore, of retracting any thing in regard to what we stated in our last number, we have only extended the field of defence, in respect to the influence alluded to. As to the purpose for which we stated the false assertion in the Herald was brought forward, we can only say, that ninety-nine out of a hundred of the community are of our opinion; and if, as CALEB says, it was perhaps merely accidentally written, without any intention of doing harm, then let the man, if in Bombay, come forward honestly and say so, and we will make him every reparation, within bounds, that he can possibly require. As to our main denial, we cannot give in, even a hair's breadth.

On Saturday the 29th ultimo was held the Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society, when the Report of the Committee was read; from which it appeared that 9711 copies of the whole or parts of the Scriptures have been distributed during the year. Of these, 9141 were different books of the Scriptures in the Marhatta and Goojrattee languages. Copies of the Scriptures in Arabic, Persian, and Syriac, have been sent into Persia for the use of the different classes of Christians in that country. A new edition of the New Testament in Goojrattee is now in the press, and it is proposed to print a second edition of the Old Testament in that language. The last edition of the New Testament in Marhatta having been nearly all distributed, a new edition of 5000 copies will shortly be commenced upon; for this, 500 reams of printing paper have been granted by the Parent Society. The assistance which the Auxiliary Society affords in bringing the Scriptures in Marhatta and Goojrattee through the press, is by paying the expense of printing. The benevolence and annual subscriptions for the last year amount to Rupees 1150. The amount of payments to Rupees 2505, of which Rupees 2000 is for the expense of printing the 2d edition of the New Testament in Goojrattee. The balance in favour of the Society is Rupees 962 3 41. But as the committee expect that the whole of this, and even more, will be required to meet the expense of printing the proposed editions of the Scriptures in the Marhatta and Goojrattee languages, they earnestly solicit the support and contributions of their friends, that they may be enabled to supply the native population under this Presidency with the Word of Life. Many applications are made for the Scriptures in Marhatta and Goojrattee, and as education shall be extended, these calls upon them will doubtless become more numerous, but the Society relies with confidence upon the liberality of its friends to enable it to meet them.

Among other improvements which are still required in Bombay, nothing has struck us more forcibly than the necessity which exists for the establishment of fixed and properly regulated and constituted markets, for the different species of produce which are required for the daily sustenance of the inhabitants. There are

many people who never travel out of the principal public roads, and who, consequently, see nothing but comparative cleanliness and regularity; but any one who is necessitated to branch, ever so little, to the right or to the left, will see strange sights, and much that requires alteration and improvement. As to the necessity of regular markets, we have been led to notice the subject from having found some of the streets, in that part of the fort inhabited by natives, completely obstructed, from being made stations for the sale of beef, mutton, fish and vegetables, and which, when exposed to a burning sun at this season, send forth a combined villainous effluvia which is offensive to the whole neighbourhood, and which must be highly prejudicial to the constitutions of the inhabitants. But if any one is opposed to the institution of clean and well-regulated markets for the different kinds of edibles, we only wish him to undergo the punishment of visiting the mart for butchers' meat on the verge of the esplanade near the sepoy barracks. He will find an argument there in our favour, which it will be impossible for him to withstand; but unless he wishes to run the risk of not being able to eat his dinner with any appetite for at least a month afterwards, we would advise him to take our word, and not employ either his optics or olfactories in bringing the business to the test of experiment. If the bills of mortality in that neighbourhood are not of an immoderate length, Science must stand re-founded, and well-received theories must henceforward be considered as visionary dreams. We are ready to confess that the last five or six years may be considered as a particular era of improvement in Bombay; but still it is our business to point out what requires amendment, and we would be sorry if our Editorial existence passed away without our being able to say that we had never suggested any thing beneficial to the community.

We understand that the Civil bachelors at Poona gave, on the 28th ultimo, a splendid ball and supper to the society of that station. The house in which the entertainment was given and the surrounding gardens were most brilliantly illuminated, and the whole arrangements were in a style of great taste and elegance. About half-past nine the company began to arrive, dancing soon afterwards commenced, and continued in the most spirited manner till midnight, when a summons was received to repair to the supper table, which was covered with a profusion of luxuries, and the champagne, both pale and pink, was pronounced by the best judges to be of the very first quality. After supper dancing was resumed, and was kept up with unabated spirit till half-past three, when the company retired, highly pleased with the treat that had been prepared for them by the bachelors of the Civil Service.

We are sorry that we have not room for the insertion of the very interesting letters from Poona in the last Gazette, describing the ceremonies on the occasion of the visit of the Rajah of Sattarah to the Hon'ble the Governor, and which we knew at once to be from the happy pen of one who has adopted SAINT ANREW as his titular Saint, and in whose honour we have ere now discussed together a bottle of Carbonell's first growth. As both papers are however received at every station, we beg to refer our readers to the pages of our contemporary.

We are sorry to say that much sickness has prevailed at almost all the northern stations. H. M. 4th Dragoons, stationed at Kaira, by the last accounts were suffering much, and out of little more than 400 men, upwards of 200 were in hospital; many officers from different stations had been obliged to proceed to the coast for change of climate, and the benefit of the sea breeze. The deaths, we are happy to say, had not been numerous, but little general improvement can be expected to take place during the present month, or indeed to the middle of November.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

On the 20th ultimo the society of Ahmednuggur were much gratified, by witnessing the review, by Major General Sir L. Smith K. C. B. of that fine young Regiment the 2d Extra Battalion (now the 26th Regiment.) Their soldierlike appearance, and the more than creditable style in which the various evolutions were performed, excited universal admiration. The judicious selection of manœuvres for the occasion, comprising some of the most difficult of Torrens's new system, reflects the greatest credit on the Com-

mandant (Captain Wood), and the manner in which they were executed fully evinced the very high state of discipline the Battalion had attained, which is fully equal to that of the best Regiment in the service. After the review, the Major General presented the Colours of the Regiment, on which occasion he addressed Captain Wood; and it can with truth be said, there was not an individual present who did not most cordially and fully participate in the expression of well-earned praise, bestowed by so able a judge as the reviewing General in his usual fluent and impressive manner:

"CAPTAIN WOOD.—Unavoidable circumstances have prevented me from making my inspection of this Regiment, till this late period. When I saw you last year, however, and when you were only just assembled, I was able to give the Commander-in-Chief an early promise of what you have long since accomplished, and which enabled the Government shortly afterwards to recall the troops of the Line, and left this important station to the charge of your young Battalion. This fact is perhaps the best praise I could offer you, because it best bespeaks how ably you have discharged the confidence reposed in you. I cannot, however, on the public occasion of presenting your Colours, withhold my sincere acknowledgments of your exertions, in bringing this Battalion into a state of discipline, which has surpassed my highest expectations, and been equally complete in its interior and on the parade. My report of you will be more than favorable—it will be full of commendation. About to be incorporated into the Line, you will impress upon your Regiment, Captain Wood, that as it has been taught to emulate the best Regiments in discipline, it is equally bound to emulate them also in their fidelity and devotion to their Government. These Colours from henceforth become the sacred pledges of those obligations. I pass them into your ranks not only with pleasure, but with a well-founded confidence, that the Regiment will uphold their honor by gallantry, by loyalty, and by good order, which alone can secure to them the blessings of future successes and fame."

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant R. Phillips, M. Batt. Captain J. Luard, 16th Regt. M. N. I. Lieutenant & Adjut. F. B. Fortune, Guzerat P. Batt. Captain H. Liddell, 11th Regt. N. I. Ensign E. Cartwright, 23d Regt. Lieutenant MacDonal, Nizam's Service. Captain J. Forbes, 20th Regt. N. I. Assist. Surgeon Thos. Scouler, P. Batt. Major J. Morris, Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen. Lieutenant J. Thomas, Barrack Master. Captain S. J. C. Falconer, A. C. S. P. D. A. Ensign J. W. Auld, 26th Regt. N. I. Lieutenant C. J. Westly, 20th Regt. N. I. Major J. Brown, 25th Regt. N. I. Asst. Surgeon J. Don, 20th Regt. N. I. Departures.—R. H. Honner, 4th Regt. N. I. Lieutenant D. C. Scott, 3d Regt. Lt. Cavalry. Assist. Surgeon G. J. Griffith, 10th Regt. Lieutenant H. Sandwith, 4th Extra Bat. Ensign Alfred Morison, 4th Extra Bat. Lieutenant J. S. Bashly, 8th Regt. M. N. I. Captain John Luard, 16th Regt. M. N. I. Ensign J. Willoughby, 25th Regt. N. I. Assist. Surg. W. Rowland, 20th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—October 1st Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat. **DEPARTURES.**—Oct. 1st Brig Sarah, Captain Peter Milne, to London. 5th Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peer-hoy, to Surat.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 16, H. C. Ship Rose, Capt. Thomas Marquis, from London the 27th May. 17, Brig Lady Mauro, Capt.—from Coringa the 10th and Masulipatam the 14th Sept. Do. Ship Aberton, Captain Lucas Percival, from London the 29d May. 21, H. M. Ship Boadicea, Capt. Carroll, from Trincomalee. Do. Ship Melpomene, Capt. G. Johnston, from Cork the 23d April, Colombo the 8th, and Point de Galle the 15th Sept. 22, Brig William, Captain G. Andree, from Bombay the 7th Sept. **DEPARTURES.**—Sept. 14, Brig Phoenix, Captain P. H. Cuffe, for Calcutta. 19, H. M. Ship Hind, Capt. Ferneaux, on a Cruise. 20, Brig Norfolk, Captain E. Kingsell, for Cuddalore and Padang. 22, H. C. Pilot Brig Palinurus, Capt. W. Rose, for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—None. **DEPARTURES.**—11, Ship Jane, L. W. Moncrief, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At the Island of Madeira, on the 18th of April last, at the House of the British Consul, Web-

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1826.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

ster Gordon Esq. of the Firm of Murdoch Gordon & Co. to Miss Theodosia P. H. only daughter of Lieut. Col. Pollok C. B. of the Madras Army, Commanding the Light Field Division of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

BIRTH.—On Monday the 2d instant, the Lady of Captain Masson, Regt. of Artillery, of a daughter, on the 15th of July last, in the twenty-first year of his age, George Alexander Macdonald Esquire, of the Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, who, after a brilliant career at Haileybury College, arrived in India the middle of the year 1824.

Having passed the examinations in Hindostanee and Mahattee, Mr. Macdonald, in the month of April last, with unabated zeal for the cultivation of oriental literature, and emulating the bright example in the same walks of a near and distinguished relative, obtained leave to join the political mission then in advance under Colonel Macdonald to the Court of Persia—a malignant fever, with which he was attacked in the neighbourhood of Persepolis, having terminated fatally on the 8th day.

By the death of this promising young man, than whom few of his years possessed more solid acquisitions, the public service may be said to have sustained a more than ordinary loss—while by those who had enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, more especially by such to whom frequent opportunities had been afforded of appreciating his excellence of heart, deep and lasting regret will be felt for his untimely fate.

It may be acceptable to the friends of the deceased to know, that by the kindness of the Envoy his remains were conveyed to one of the few sanctuaries in the Kingdom of Persia set apart for Christian sepulture.

At Baroda, on the 4th Ult. of Fever, Lieut. J. Hawkes, of the 20th Regt. B. N. I. an Officer deeply and deservedly regretted by his brother Officers and all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

At Malligum, on the 7th Sept. of Fever, Lieut. J. L. Victor, of the 14th Regiment of N. I. most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his brother Officers and all who knew him.

At Surat, on the Morning of the 11th Ult. of Fever, at the house of Edward Iremode Esq. Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Mordoun, formerly of H. M.'s 60th Regt. after a short but distressing illness, endured with Christian fortitude.

At Poonah, on the 23d Sept. John Dodd Esq. late Quarter Master H. M.'s 20th Regt. sincerely and deservedly lamented by his numerous family, and all who knew him. In the death of this Officer the service has lost a faithful and gallant soldier—one who served his King and Country with unremitting zeal and unblemished reputation, for 35 years.

MARRIAGE.—On the 12th Sept. Captain Joseph Garneault, 47th Regt. M. N. I. to Emma Carruthers, fifth daughter of the late J. D. White, Esq. of the Medical Board, of this Establishment.

BIRTHS.—At Arcot, on the 6th Sept. Sarah Ann, the Wife of Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon J. Hunter, of a Son.

At Quilon, on the 8th Sept. the Lady of Lieut. Hope Smith, 15th Regt. of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 9th Sept. the Lady of Lieut. J. Edgar, 50th Regt. N. I. Commanding Onore, of a Daughter.

At Bellinair, on the 13th Sept. Mrs. Sarah Morris, the Wife of Mr. Thomas Morris, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 14th Sept. at St. Thome, Thomas Charles, the infant Son of Mr. J. R. Dally.

At Madras, on the 17th Sept. Anne Barbara, the infant daughter of Francis Whitworth Russell, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, aged one year and six days.

CALCUTTA.—At Calcutta, on the 12th Sept. Lieut. William Cogswell, of the Ben. A. C. to Miss Wiltshire.

BIRTHS.—At Benares, on the 27th August, the lady of Lieut. Col. Playfair, of a son.

At Serampore, on the 8th Sept. Mrs. J. B. Dorrett, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 10th Sept. the lady of Lieut. and Adj. General of a son.

DEATHS.—At Barrackpore, on the 23d August, Lieut. Col. William Short, of the 2d Regt. Ben. N. I.

At Kutch, on the 26th August, the lady of Major James Canfield, Political Agent.

At Calcutta, on the 9th Sept. C. T. Evans, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 49 years.

In Fort William, on the 11th Sept. Emily Jane, the daughter of Lieut. Ripley, 2d European Regt. aged two years and 9 months.

At Calcutta, on the 12th Sept. Mr. Francis Jacob Carpenter, many years Record-keeper of the Military Department, aged 48 years.

Madras Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1826.

Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees. 28½ Premium.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees. 26½ Premium.

Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees. 4 Premium.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees. 2½ Discount.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. W. Saunders, Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Nellore.

Mr. Henry Dickinson, Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

The *Rose* and *Abbott* have added very little to our former stock of European details; we may however look forward to arrivals before the Monsoon, bringing later accounts and more satisfactory ones as regards the situation of our Manufacturers and the Monied Interest: We should expect the *Hope* to be one of the first of these arrivals.

H. M. S. *Hind* has sailed on a Cruise since our last Report: Also the Brig *Norfolk* for Padang.

With much less Rain we have had more Sea breeze and clearer Weather at the Presidency during the last week than previously, the Thermometer has also been higher than at the time of our late notices of the Weather.

The Camp of *The Honorable THE GOVERNOR* had reached Dindigul; the weather was very hot, but the Party quite healthy: Letters of the 16th instant state, they were to quit Dindigul the following day on route to the Neigherry Hills, which it was expected they would ascend about the 24th or 25th.

MADRAS RACE.—We beg to remind the supporters and lovers of Sport that the Subscriptions for the Maidens at the ensuing Spring Meeting will finally close on the 30th of the present Month, so that those who intend to Sport their gallant steeds, have no time to lose in sending in their names. —*Madras Courier.*

An *Army List* corrected up to the 15th of October, to include the two new Regiments, is about to be published for the benefit of the Military Male Orphan Asylum.

From the Pinang Gazette.

"It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we announce the Death of the Honorable WILLIAM ARMSTRONG CLUBLEY, Senior Member of Council at this Presidency, after a short illness of eight days. This mournful event took place at his house at Ayer Etam, early on Thursday morning last (the 27th of July).

He was interred with every public honour due to his rank and station, and his Remains were followed to the grave by his Friends and a numerous assemblage of the Community, who were anxious to pay this melancholy tribute of respect to his memory. Mr. C. has been 21 years in the Service of the Honorable Company. He was early appointed to the important situation of Secretary to Government, and for many years discharged its duties with that zeal and ability which was highly honorable to himself and most satisfactory to the Government. In 1819 he was provisionally called into Council, and in 1822 took his Seat there permanently; where his long experience, and intimate knowledge of the several departments and every relation of this Presidency with the surrounding Countries qualified him to be eminently useful. At the close of last year he was left in charge of the Government during the present Governor's absence.

Mr. C's character as a private individual and member of Society is better attested by the steady attachment of his Friends and the respect of the community than by any testimony which we could give, or by any particularization of the virtues and good qualities which will make his loss deeply and extensively felt and regretted."

[Govt. Gazette, Sept. 21.]

The Dutch Brig *Norfolk*, Capt. Kingsell, sailed on Wednesday, for Cuddalore and Padang.

The H. C. Pilot Brig *Palinurus*, Captain W. Rose, sailed yesterday for Bombay.

A gold mine has been discovered (says a late London Paper) in the Western part of Carolina three miles above the place where the channel in which the river Gatkin flows becomes extremely narrow. The metallic deposit appears to be very abundant; and a company under the direction of European miners is already established for working it on a large scale.

[Mad. Gaz. September 23.]

We have received a Letter from an anonymous Correspondent the substance of which, as we most cordially agree with him, we shall give in the columns of our Newspaper—Our friend points out the very great inconvenience that Residents at Madras are exposed to from the practice of strangers leaving their Cards at different houses on their arrival, without mentioning either the place of their abode, or where their visits are to be returned—The Society of Madras, may be said to occupy a space of several miles, yet Captain B. or Mr. D. will leave their names in precisely the same manner that they would leave them at Nellore, Chittoor, or any other small station where the arrival and abode of every stranger is most perfectly known—The person who addresses us on this subject states, that there are now several Cards upon his Table from Gentlemen whose visits he is anxious to acknowledge—That for aught he knows they may be residing at Kilpauk, Egmore, the Mount, or St. Thome—Now really if men who are obliged to attend their public offices are expected to be thus hunting for a needle in a bottle of hay, the thing is quite impracticable—common civility even is sometimes irksome upon a very hot day, but when Gentlemen are employed in treading the streets of Madras between the hours of eleven and two, with the accompaniments of a jaded horse and a blazing sun, the stranger has no right or reason to accuse the Resident of incivility, if he leave his Card, Captain TIMOTHY, without saying on the face of it where his visit is to be returned.

[Mad. Courier, Sept. 20.]

Ceylon Intelligence.

We have great pleasure in announcing the arrival of Major-General Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. on the Staff of this Island, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant Delancy. Sir Hudson Lowe embarked in the Honorable East India Company's Cruiser *Autelope*, which sailed from Bombay on the 9th instant, and anchored in these roads yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock the Major-General landed under appropriate salutes from the Ship and the Garrison, and was received with the usual honors.

We have also the satisfaction of notifying the arrival on the 17th instant, of the *Palmyra*, having on board the Head Quarters of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay. This Ship has only brought us a few loose letters, having no Post Office Packets on board—The following is a List of the Passengers:—

Mrs. Colonel Lindsay, Mrs. Capt. Lindsay, Miss Haddon, Miss Price, Miss Anne Price, Miss Lucia Price, Lieutenant Colonel Lindsay, C. B., 78th Regiment, Captain Lindsay and McLeod, do.; Lieutenants Taylor, Hamilton and McAlpin, do.; Ensigns Brele, and Pawsey do.; Doctor Henderson, do.; Hospital-Assistants Casement and Atkinson, M. D.; Lieutenant Dixon, Royal Engineers, Mr. Price and Master W. Price.

At a Council held at the King's House at Colombo, this Nineteenth day of August 1826.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. This day, pursuant to His Majesty's Command, signified by a despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, the Honorable Major General Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. was Sworn a Member of His Majesty's Council in Ceylon, and took his Seat at the Board next to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, under a Salute of 11 Guns.

By His Excellency's Command, (Signed) JOHN RODNEY, Chief Sec to Govt.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BU.) Calcutta; the 15th September, 1826. [SELL.]

Prem. 27 0 Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct. 26 0 Prem. 10 5 Per Cent Loan 0 10 Ditto Prem. 0 4 New 5 per Cent Loan 0 0

BUY.) COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.]

30 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 24 a 2 Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98 Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees

BANK SHARES.—Premium, 5300 to 5400

We have been informed, that the Burmese maintain, that the instalment which according to the assay of the British authorities is short by two lacks, is complete: it was with the greatest difficulty, report says, that even twenty three lacks were raised.

We have not been able to procure a copy of the Siamese Treaty, but the heads of the articles as given in yesterday's Bull, will be found in a preceding column.

The subjoined is the only additional information in last night's Government Gazette:—

"The Burmese authorities at Rangoon had endeavoured, it is said, to dissuade Mr. Crawford from going to Ava, as it would be sufficient to meet the Woonghee at Henzada. Their object was supposed to be apprehension of the exposure of the deceptions they had been practising on the King, to whom they had reported, that the second instalment had been paid in full some time before. Mr. Crawford, of course, paid no regard to dissuasions which were incompatible with the Treaty, and left Rangoon for Ava, on the 1st September, in the *Diana*, steam vessel. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Chester, Dr. Stuart, Lieut. Cox, Lieutenant De Montmorency, Mr. Judson, and Dr. Wallich, and Captain Crawford, the Commander of the *Diana*. The escort was composed of 25 men of H. M.'s 87th, and 15 men of the 38th Madras N. I., all picked and steady men, and equipped in the handsomest manner."

[Beng. Hurk. September 12.]

A number of persons were assembled yesterday on the banks of the river, to witness the rather interesting spectacle of the H. C. Steam Ship *Enterprise* towing up the Ship *James Colvin* to one of the Howrah docks. The two ships were lashed to each other, and in consequence of wind and tide being directly and strongly contrary to the course of the steamer, her progress was rather slow, but considering that the wind blew pretty fresh from the North-East, and that the current ran at the rate of between six and seven knots an hour, it was surprising to observe the rate at which this noble vessel went. Her progress under the different obstacles specified, furnished a striking proof of the mighty power of steam, which we hope, by and bye, to see further exemplified in this country, when this wonderful agent shall become more generally applicable to different arts and purposes than circumstances as yet have admitted of its being.

[Indip Gaz. 14, Sept.]

The Fort William arrived in England early in May.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a Letter from Rio Janeiro the 20th April, from which we extract the following:

"The War is still going on in the Banda Oriental—the Emperor is determined to sacrifice every soldier in the Brazils, rather than give up so fine a province, or lose one star out of the Imperial Crown. The Buenos Ayreans have declared in favor of the Banda Oriental, and have sent a number of troops over to their assistance. There is a strict blockade in the river Plate, by the Brazilians—no vessels are allowed to pass up to Buenos Ayres—every thing in that City at a stand."

[John Bull, Sept. 15.]

The first number of the *Christian Investigator*, has been published at the Baptist Mission Press. It is a very neat looking little work, and we may safely say that the matter it contains is in strict keeping with its appearance. It seems to be conducted with great good sense and good taste, and must be acceptable to the seriously disposed portion of the community in India. Its cheapness too will be a recommendation to many, and we are certain it will live and improve as it matures. The Lithographed vignette on the cover is exceedingly appropriate and well executed, and affords a pleasing proof how successfully this useful art has been cultivated since its introduction into this country.

[Beng. Hurk. September 16.]

English News.

THE SCOTSMAN.—MAY 3.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq.—John Bruce Esq. of Grangehill and Falkland, died at his seat of Nu hill, in the country of Fife, on Sunday the 10th current, in the eighty-second year of his very active life. He was the heir male and a distinguished representative of the ancient family of Bruce of Earls hall one of the oldest cadets of the illustrious house of Bruce; but he did not succeed to the estate of his ancestors, which was transferred by marriage into another family. He inherited, from his father, only the small property of Grangehill, near Kinghorn, the remains of a larger estate, which his family acquired by marriage with a grand-daughter of the renowned Kirkcaldy of Grange. Mr Bruce received a liberal education at the University of Edinburgh, where he was early distinguished for his abilities and extensive erudition, the consequence of which was, that, at an early age, he was appointed Professor of Logic in that University. He rescued that science from the trammels of the Aristotelian School and the syllogistic forms of arguing and teaching, and his lectures, particularly on pneumatology, were much celebrated. At the same time, during the absence of Dr Adam Ferguson, he was prevailed on, at very short notice, to teach his class of moral philosophy, and, during the greatest part of that winter, besides revising and often recasting his own lectures, he actually composed in the evening the lecture which he was to deliver in the class next forenoon. Soon after this, he resigned his chair in the University, having, through the interest of the late Lord Melville, to whose family he was distantly related, received a grant of the reversion, along with the late Sir James Hunter Blair, of the patent of King's Printer and Stationer for Scotland, an office, however, which did not open to them for fifteen or sixteen years. Lord Melville was well aware of Mr Bruce's abilities, and duly appreciated them, and in order to give the public the advantage of them, he procured for him the offices of Keeper of the State Paper Office and Historiographer to the East India Company. Mr Bruce was also for a short time Secretary to the Board of Control, and sat in Parliament for some years. In these various offices he was not idle. The place of Keeper of the State Paper Office had been made by his predecessors very much of a sinecure, the consequence of which was, that the valuable papers therein deposited were in the greatest confusion; but by his indefatigable exertions, and methodical arrangements, the whole were soon brought into the greatest order, so as to be available to the different departments of the Government, whose chiefs had occasion to refer to them for precedents or information. Mr Bruce was the author of several valuable works, some of which, though printed by Government, were not published for sale, and therefore, are not so extensively known as they deserve; and it is believed that he has left in manuscript, at the State Paper Office, several memoirs in relation to that department. His printed works are *Elements of Ethics*, being the Heads of his Lectures on Moral Philosophy; *Plans for the Government of British India*; *Report on the Renewal of the East India Company's exclusive Privileges, 1794*; *Report on the Internal Defence of England against the Spanish Armies, 1588*, with a view to the Defence of Britain, 1796, on which Mr Pitt grounded his plan of the Provisional Cavalry and Army of

Report on the Union between England and Scotland, with a view to the projected Union with Ireland; Annals of the East India Company. During the latter years of his life, he spent several months at his seat of Nuthill; on which estate, and his extensive purchases of Falkland and Myres, he was carrying on improvements on a most extended and liberal scale, giving employment to great numbers of tradesmen and labourers of all descriptions. He also laid out a large sum in repairing what remains of the Palace of Falkland, so as to preserve, for centuries to come, that relic of royalty in Scotland. In short, he entered on the profession of a country gentleman with the same ardour and ability which he displayed in the various other situations with which he filled; and his death will be deeply lamented by those friends who enjoyed his society, and had opportunities of appreciating his highly cultivated understanding, as well as by the inhabitants on his estate, to whose wants and comforts he so materially contributed.

THE EXAMINER.—MAY 21.

MR COBBETT AND THE EXAMINER.

WHEN we alluded lately to the report that COBBETT would become a candidate to represent Westminster at the next general election, we did not imagine we should stir up that meek Christian* to so much wrath as our notice produced. But we might have considered, that to touch, however slightly, two of his sorest points,—his Vanity and his Inconsistency,—could not fail to lead a strong development of the viperous part of him. Accordingly, we were favoured, in the Register of May 6, with the following vituperation:

"I have had pointed out to me a paragraph in a little weekly newspaper, called the EXAMINER, which, after having long lived as toad-eater to Atkinson, has now become the toad-eater of 'rational Christianity,' and which has always been toad-eater to the Man of many Acres and his Squire."

After quoting our article, he proceeds:—

"Now, mind, this very toad-eater announced, only about three weeks ago, that Sir FRANCIS BURDETT was about to subscribe towards my election fund; and the toad-eater said, that it did great honour to the heart of the worthy Baronet; What, toad-eater, did it do great honour to him, to assist in putting a 'weather-cock politician' into Parliament? This poor, little, miserable dealer in table-talk, whose mind seems to have been formed in a lobby of the play-house; this man who praises a speech of HOBHOUSE, all the good part of which was direct purloining from the Register, without scarcely a change in the words themselves; this is a fellow, this is a pauper at the heels of Atheism, this is a man to know any thing about the feelings of the people of Westminster!"

He goes on to call us "a poor little devil; makes an elaborate comparison between us and a tom-tit,—a very little bird, with a blue back, black head and tail, and white belly;" informs his readers that we are vastly ambitious of being thought to be intimately acquainted with Sir FRANCIS BURDETT; but assures them that the Hon. Baronet cares as little for us as for any one of the aforesaid tom-tits, which may fly about his woods and coppices. All this would be amusing enough as a mere matter for laughter, but that it is really deplorable in a man of talent so to expose his wretched weakness and spite. Observe how much malice and nonsense his blind rage has crammed into the few lines we have quoted. Being at a loss to find a person whom he can accuse us of flattering, he writes boldly the name of Atkinson—we are dubbed "toad-eaters to Atkinson." Had Jenkins occurred to him first, he would have written "toad-eaters to Jenkins,"—both names being equally known, or unknown, to the public, to us, and to Mr COBBETT. He next attributes to the Examiner a paragraph quoted from the Stamford News, respecting Sir F. BURDETT's subscription to his election-fund; and having thus made us say what we did not say,—viz. that the subscribing "did great honour to the heart of the worthy Baronet,"—he exclaims against our inconsistency in praising a man for subscribing to get "a weather-cock politician," into Parliament. Not that we differ from the sentiment expressed by the Stamford News,—for we have ourselves more than once written strongly in favour of COBBETT's getting into Parliament; but we may see here his total disregard of truth when he wishes to trump up a charge against any one who has offended him, as well as his gross absurdity: for where is the "inconsistency" in wishing a clever man to get into the Honourable House, and yet not wishing him to displace a popular Representative?

As to the charge of "toad-eating" to Sir F. BURDETT, and of being ambitious of the credit of an intimate acquaintance with him, will Mr COBBETT point out a single expression in the Examiner, that can be construed to imply any thing of the sort? It is true, we respect the talent, consistency, and public spirit, of the Hon. Baronet; but though we certainly never abused him, as Mr COBBETT has done, we have never, as Mr COBBETT also has done,—attributed to him "every virtue under heaven," and called him "THE GOD OF OUR IDOLATRY!" Does Mr COBBETT suppose that by the facetious comparison of the tom-tit, he can either annoy or depreciate us? The "Powers that be" seem to have formed a

different estimate of our importance: they have thought it worth while to cage the tom-tit for three years, as well as to black it a little; and Mr COBBETT would do well to recollect, that the tom-tit question never flew across the Atlantic to avoid the risk of being locked up, or offered to become mute, if its pursuers would let it go free!

Mr COBBETT is a man equally destitute of moral courage, political principle, and social honesty. He publishes the most scandalous falsehood concerning any one whom he happens to be angry with; and when they are exposed, he takes no notice whatever of the exposure, and never acknowledges his misstatements. Many years ago, he called the Editor of the Examiner "a paid-for paragraph-monger." The Editor defied him to name a single instance in which a line had been inserted in the Examiner for money. COBBETT took no notice of this denial.

Lately, he made a foul and mean charge of legacy-hunting, against a benevolent and amiable friend of the people. We exposed his total want of proof of such charge, and exhibited its wickedness. COBBETT took no notice of this exposure.

He affects to talk of the Examiner as of an obscure little publication of which he had hardly heard the name. Ah the rogue! We have been a thorn in his side ever since we have been put out of temper by his abuse, or by his praise, that he feels what we say of him. We might quote many notices of the Examiner from Registers of distant dates; but we shall just now content ourselves with extracting two, which will suffice to shew, that Mr COBBETT does not always speak in the same tone of "poor little devil," the "tom-tit," who is now the object of his special virulence:—

THE EXAMINER.

"No wonder that this paper has excited the rancour of persons whom I need not name. Its conduct with regard to the cause of the Queen has been most laudable. Truth, energy, elegance, ability, have been employed with a degree of fearlessness which the cause demands; and if they are worth the Editor's acceptance, I beg him to accept my best thanks for the great delight which the article alluded to has given me. I am aware that it may be said, that memory assisted his pen upon this occasion. So much the better. It is not in such a case vindictiveness; it is justice; and miserable, indeed, would be the lot of man, were he not allowed to take justice, when placed within his reach. I concur in every one of his sentiments uttered upon this occasion. They are all just, all well expressed; they did great honour to the writer; and the publishing of them was no mean compliment to his readers."—Cobbett's Political Register, July 29, 1820.

EXTRACT FROM THE EXAMINER.

"If there were no merit in the following article itself,"—[an article copied into the Register from the Examiner]—"I am sure my readers would see in it more than a sufficient motive for my giving it all the publicity I can. But it is doubly pleasing to me: first, it contains a high, and I hope just, compliment to my son JOHN; and second, the article itself, both as to manner and matter, greatly enhances the value of the compliment."—Cobbett's Political Register, August 20, 1825.

We are sorry that Mr COBBETT compels us to make this new exposure of his meanness, spite, and moral crookedness, because we sincerely wish he may succeed in adding M. P. to his name, though not "for Westminster;" and this kind of publicity must damp his friends and encourage his enemies. He is the most powerful and amusing political writer of his day, and had he only abstained, nothing more—from calumnious and vile assaults upon men embarked in the same cause with himself (if he has a cause) his influence upon public opinion would have been unbounded.

THE STAR.—MAY 17.

PROPOSED REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

SIR.—A recent writer, a contemporary of your's, after alluding to the late alteration of the weights and measures used in commerce, proceeds to make some humorous proposals for extending Parliamentary regulation to other matters, which, he said, "called loudly for amendment." I am, like him, a philanthropist, and beg leave to follow up his plan by a few miscellaneous suggestions of my own. I propose, then,

1. As a general election is soon to take place, the consciences of borough electors should be carefully gauged—if too capacious, reduced, and all restamped, after being made of just measure. The price of seats in Parliament, too, has been hitherto rather uncertain, and should be fixed.

2. The Popish Parliament in Dublin (I mean the Catholic Association) having now proposed to itself a shortened seditious, the two great orators, O'Connell and Shiel, ought to be restricted in the length of their speeches, in conformity to this new order of things. The utterance of six hours' nonsense each, at a breath, gives no opportunity to spouters of inferior note to say their say, which is cruelly hard.

3. The number of Ladies and Gentlemen allowed to absent themselves from Ireland should be diminished, as also the amount of murders in that "fine country," in all times coming.

4. Apothecaries' charges are said to be a crying evil. Five hundred per cent profit is proposed as a fair subsisting (though, of course, greatly reduced) profit on their waters. Undertakers' merciless charges had better be reformed also. Their bills are usually read through a veil of tears, which dim the vision; and scrutiny is baffled, thereupon the rogues escape. Should these Gentlemen prove restive, from having been pampered so long, it may become a question of prudence, whether we ought not to let the dead bury themselves?

5. Porters carrying burdens on the narrow footways of London, and hackney-coachmen in the carriage ways, are very unreasonable people: the first claim the privilege of "knocking your head about," the others of running you over, and cursing you afterwards. I say they ought not to possess this double power, and should be made to give up part of it: for it is very unpleasant to hear one's sweet soul d—d, or your blessed eye-sight bl—d, after experiencing great personal damage.

6. Ladies and Gentlemen ought to be reminded how much the street sweepers contribute to comfortable walking. Very seldom do I see these industrious people get any thing for the pains they take *pro bono publico*.

7. Smokers of cigars are now to be met with in all our public walks. This is a nuisance which "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." Some people do like the odour with which these gentlemen taint the air withal, certainly; but I (and many besides) am very near-sighted, and hate the idea of having these fragrant little flambeaux poked in my face. They are generally to be seen in the mouths of fierce looking fellows, not very safe to quarrel with, whose faces are fenced in with flourishing hedge-row whiskers, and hirsute thickets gracing (or rather disgracing) their lips. Good wine, they say, needs no bush; and surely a true English Gentleman may be recognized without the aid of these foreign abominations. I mean the moustaches; with regard to the whiskers, I say no more of them, not wishing to disoblige the ladies; whom, by-the-bye, (my hand being in) I implore to discontinue those ugly *manches en gigot*—in plain English, leg-o'-mutton sleeves—but which bring to mind rather *blown up veal*. It is in vain that nature gives them shapely arms, and which are actually meant to be smaller than their waists, if these dresses declare the direct contrary. What perverseness!

8. Writers should be enjoined to keep their tempers in controversy. Most of them, indeed, pretend to abhor and eschew asperity, and promise great things in the way of moderation, so long as there is no adversary in the way; but no sooner does one appear, than their promises are either never remembered, or soon forgotten.

9. A formal caveat should be entered against literary hacks talking so much about drinking "champagne" and "burgundy" after dinner. Every little scribbler now (although his mouth may often water in vain for a plain chop and porter) talks quite familiarly of dishes the most expensive, and wines the most recherché, and as if they were things of daily consumption with them: "our" this, and "our" that. Bah! of all kinds of humbug, this is the most sickening.

10. The metres of Poets should be conformed to a correctly-graduated scale; and irregular styles, such as the Pindaric, ought to be discontinued. The narrative couplet of iambic feet is proposed as the legitimate vehicle of narrative poetry; that of five, ditto, for the heroic; and all hop, skip, and jump measures, such as Southey's hexameters, should be cried down. As for blank verse, being (in a sense) neither poetry nor prose, neither land or water, but like mud, a mixture of both, it is difficult to bring it within a standard, either wet or dry.

11. A notion having by some means or other got abroad (though no doubt very ill-founded) that Reviewers mete out unrighteous measure to the public and to authors, and praise or dispraise books just as party-spirit, private envy, or the booksellers direct, without any regard to their intrinsic value; the public, I say, having this notion in its head, ought not these Gentlemen to have the weights and measures with which they are want to try literary works called in and scrupulously adjusted?

12. I close with a humble request to those whom it may concern, for reformation in a particular which interests every loyal heart. So seldom does the Sun of Royalty shine upon us, that I (and multitudes can say as much) have been six years in the metropolis without once seeing his Majesty. In adjuring him to come oftener among us, I think of the words addressed by the Hebrew Patriarch to his beloved son: "Draw near to me, that I may bless thee!"

In the anxious hope that I have not intruded too long on the reader's patience, or on your space by these "Proposed Reforms," I subscribe myself,

The Public's very humble servant, A. B.

BRITISH PRESS.—MAY 22.

Dutch and Hamburg mails have been received. The principal intelligence of importance in them is that respecting secret associations.

PETERSBURGH, MAY 3.—The Emperor will go this week to view the military colonies in the Government of Novogorod, in which he will spend some days. The Grand Duke Michael is going in some days to the detach-

ments of the guards under his command, which are on their way to Moscow. The internal Administration of the Russian empire is now confided to two military Generals residing here and at Moscow—to the military Governors, viz. those of Orenburg, Little Russia, and Lithuania, and to seven Governors General. The expenses for all together amount to 5500,000 roubles, of which each of the military Governors General, with the persons under him, receive 56,000. Great preparations are making at Moscow for the coronation, in July next. Two of the finest hotels are already hired for the English and French Ambassadors, at the price of 30,000 and 50,000 francs per month. Baron Strogonoff and General Count Lengeron have arrived here from abroad.

BERLIN, MAY 13.—The official papers of Koninsburg and Dantzic contain an Ordinance, stating that positive information having been received that the plague had again made its appearance in Moldavia and Wallachia the necessary measures would be adopted to prevent its being introduced into the Prussian provinces.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 9.—Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess continues to enjoy as good health as can be desired in her circumstances. Colonel Arbin has been despatched to Munich with the joyful news of her Royal Highness's safe delivery.

BERLIN, MAY 13.—The sentence passed by the royal tribunal at Breslaw, in the proceedings respecting treasonable associations and intrigues pending at Copenich, has now been received, that is as far as concerns the members of one dangerous association, viz. that called the Association of the Youth (*Bund der Jungen*). Of the 38 members of this body in arrest at Copenich, 11 are condemned to 15 years imprisonment and hard labour, 2 to the same punishment for 13 years, 2 for 12 years, and 12 for various terms, from 11 down to 2 years, and all to the loss of the national cockade and honorary distinctions; and those who hold any office to be cashiered, and declared incapable of being employed in future. This sentence has produced an extraordinary impression on those in particular who have hitherto refused to believe the existence of treasonable intrigues. As far as yet appears from the investigation, the dangerous associations by which Germany was to be thrown into confusion, and the net by which the German youths were to be ensnared into treasonable obedience, were contrived upon a plan which would have probably succeeded, had not the strong arm of Government interposed. At the head of these intrigues, as far as is known from authentic sources, was the Association of Men (*Bund der Männer*), whose ramifications extended beyond Germany, and were connected with factions in other countries. The investigations respecting this Association, which are not yet closed, will furnish interesting information. Immediately subject to it, and bound by an oath of unlimited obedience, even to the assassination of enemies of the Association, was the Association of the Youth, the members of which were scattered throughout Germany. It was discovered in 1823, and the members in various countries, as Prussia, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Baden, Bavaria, Hesse, Mecklenburgh, Saxony, &c. have been threatened, and in part have already received their sentence. This association divided Germany into twelve circles, and appointed a Chief to each. There was a supreme Chief, who is now in Copenich, waiting his sentence, by whom and some others the general affairs were directed, and especially the connexion with the Association of the men. It was calculated for civil life, and its object was the overthrow of the existing Constitution, to excite discontent with the Government, and rebellion. The members were trained to arms and subject to the control of unknown superiors. Immediately under this were the secret associations over which members of the Association of Youth presided; but the members were ignorant of the existence of the association. These met several times in a year, and Germany was divided with respect to their operation into three main divisions. Under them was the Burschenschaft, and under that the reading societies and clubs. This was the hierarchy of treasonable association and disgraceful servitude into which they had brought the German youths, which fancied itself free, and excepted by this means to become more so. They did not even disdain to try to gain boys in the gymnasia and schools. The official information communicated by our Government to the universities respecting the despotism which these associations have exercised over the students (unknown to them) is so decisive and convincing that it justifies the abhorrence with which our academic youth, much to their honour, feel for all secret associations, and they will certainly never again be betrayed into such illegal and disgraceful errors. It will appear how judiciously the Government acted in beginning at the lowest step. Hence the motive of the measures respecting reading societies and clubs, which led to the discovery of the Burschenschaft, and progressively to that of the three higher degrees. The more dangerous this concatenation of associations was the more grateful must we, and specially the misled young men and their relations, be, for the paternal goodness of his Majesty, who, in proportion as higher degrees were discovered, shewed mercy instead of justice towards those who belonged to the lower degrees. The sentence against the members of the Association of the Men will soon be published, and thus an investigation be concluded, which, if one of the most lamenta-

*COBBETT actually abuses us as "paupers at the heels of Atheism!" Yet, in writing that very sentence, is he not pauper to us?

ble, is, at the same time, one of the most important and beneficial occurrences of our times.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

On Saturday night a new piece, in five acts, entitled *Woodstock*, was produced at this Theatre. It is, of course, founded upon the novel of that name, from the pen of the "first magician of the age," and Mr. Weber, therefore, will doubtless feel some consolation that to the magic of his wand alone does that of *Oberon* give way. Like the good genii of the East, each exercises his necromantic power for the happiness of us poor mortals, and the receding party can feel no displeasure towards his rival; for genii are sufficiently intimate with the human heart to know that their retirement is owing more to our inveterate love of change, even from pleasure to pain, rather than have none, than to any incapacity upon their part to afford us exquisite entertainment. Be this as it may, *Woodstock* made its appearance, preceded by a prologue, spoken by Mr. Cooper, in which the audience were told that whatever success might attend the representation, all their plaudits would be due to the "Great Unknown." This was perfectly correct, for the play is nothing more than a series of scenes taken from the novel, without the slightest alteration in the dialogue; and produced in such a way as to supply the portion of the narrative contained in those scenes, which they were necessarily obliged to omit. Every one of Sir Walter Scott's novels are decidedly dramatic, and but little credit is therefore due to the person to whose lot it falls to cut them up—we will not say to alter them—for representation.

The characters were cast as follows:—

Louis Keneguy.....	Mr. C. Kemble.
Oliver Cromwell.....	Mr. Ward.
Sir Henry Lee.....	Mr. W. Farren.
Albert Lee.....	Mr. Serle.
Wildrake.....	Mr. Jones.
Markham Everard.....	Mr. Cooper.
Tomkins.....	Mr. Blanchard.
Doctor Rocheliff.....	Mr. Egerton.
Pearson.....	Mr. Chapman.
Joeliam Jolliffe.....	Mr. Evans.
Young Spilliffe.....	Miss Longhurst.
Alice Lee.....	Mrs. Chatterley.
Peeche Mayflower.....	Miss Jones.
Cromwell's daughter.....	Miss J. Scott.
Dame Jellicot.....	Mrs. Hudson.

The first scene represents the gardens and lodge of Woodstock, and the story commences at the moment when *Sir Henry Lee*, while in company with his daughter *Alice*, meets *Tomkins*, who presents to him his authority from the Parliament to take possession of Woodstock. It will be unnecessary to detail the incidents of the piece here. The novel has, of course, been read by everybody, and it is therefore quite sufficient to observe, that the most prominent incidents of the novel have been retained in the play, which terminates with the escape of *Charles* from Woodstock, and the marriage (that of course) of *Markham Everard* and *Alice Lee*, by the express command of his Majesty, which *Sir Henry Lee* is much too loyal a cavalier to gainsay or refuse.

Having thus disposed of the narrative, we will proceed to notice those scenes which are most and least effective in the representation. Amongst the latter is that between *Cromwell* and *Wildrake*, when *Wildrake* presents to *Cromwell* the packet from *Markham Everard*. The *Cromwell* of the play gives us no conception of him of the romance; and this does not appear to be the fault of Mr. Ward, who played his part very respectably, but that of "cutting-up," if we may so designate him, who has totally omitted that portion of the dialogue which conveys to the mind the idea which the Great Unknown seems desirous to impress upon his readers of that remarkable character. Even if the dialogue were preserved entire in the play, we are not sure that we should be enabled to form the same conception of his character that we receive from the novel, because the descriptive passages which accompany it in the latter must necessarily be omitted in the former. As it was, however, the scene was weak and ineffective. The best scenes were those in which *Markham Everard* meets *Louis Keneguy*, and the subsequent one, in which the latter, to prevent the separation of *Everard* from *Alice*, acknowledges himself to be the King—*Charles Stuart*. This latter scene is highly wrought, the characters were well sustained, and the plaudits were in proportion to its excellence.

With respect to the performers, it is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. C. Kemble was an able representative of the gay, gay even in his misfortunes, but inconsiderate *Charles*. Mr. Farren's *Sir Henry Lee* was an excellent performance, and Mr. Cooper was, in truth, the plain, steady, though honourable and high-minded puritan Colonel, to whom we have been introduced in the novel. Mr. Jones, as *Wildrake*, was the very life and soul of the piece—a spirited, gay, dissipated, and boisterous cavalier, as remarkable for his attachment to his bottle as for fidelity to his sovereign; the former yielding in potency to nothing but the latter, and his left notions of the honour of his party. Verily we marvel how even a puritanical Roundhead could have refrained from enjoying his mirth, so infectious was it, when he ever and anon roared out, in the fulness of his heart:—

We'll drink and we'll sing
Till we bring back the King,
And make Oliver quake for fear.

A curious method, by the way, of bringing him back again. Mrs. Chatterley played *Alice Lee* very prettily, and Mr. Serle, as might have been expected, did the little he had to do,

as *Albert Lee*, well. We cannot say the same of Mr. Blanchard, who totally misconceived the character of *Tomkins*. We are aware that a great deal of the cant of time was rank hypocrisy, and it may be also that there are hypocrites amongst the Quakers; but it does not follow that the cant of Quakerism, when it exists, should necessarily correspond with the cant of the puritanism of the time of Cromwell. Mr. Blanchard made a Quaker of *Tomkins*, as far as it was possible for him to do so, and of course violated all our notions of the manners and characters of the Roundheads. The other characters were very respectably sustained.

At the conclusion of the play a very silly sort of an Epilogue was very well delivered by Mrs. Chatterley. In the course of it she said very truly, that epilogues were out of fashion; and it is only for us to regret that, in obedience to higher powers, she should have been compelled to render herself so very unfashionable as to deliver one. It was a custom more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and therefore must we unequivocally condemn its revival.

THE SUN.—JUNE 6.

The dissolution of Companies appears to be proceeding now with as much rapidity as their formation did a year ago, and we are not a little amused to see the avidity which the British public run from one extreme to the other. A few months since, and there were no topics of conversation but projections: London was to be converted into a sea-port, by bringing the briny flood in cast-iron pipes from Brighton or Southend, and the Cockneys were to be pickled at all prices, from Peers at a pound a piece to tinkers and tailors at two-pence; travellers were to be transported through an exhausted tunnel at the rate of sixty miles a second; steam was to be brought into universal use, and applied with such dexterity, that a traveller was to have nothing to do after breakfast but baste the teakettle, and start at the rate of twenty miles an hour, whichever way he turned the spout; mines which had never been properly explored, were to be ransacked at once, and lines of waggons, loaded with the precious metals, were already imagined to reach from a dozen ports to the country house of Mr. Rothschild, or the Bullion office at the Bank; beds of pearls were to be disturbed by the diving bells, and the young nobility to play at marbles with those of secondary colour; coral rocks were to be blown into fragments and brought in barge loads to the stone wharfs of the metropolis; in short, we were all at once to realise the fiction of the *Arabian Nights*, and London was to vie with the most magnificent pictures of Fairy Land. Changes, almost endless, were to be worked in the twinkling of an eye; Whig Lords turned washerwomen; Members of Parliament, milk-maid; Dukes, druggists; Peers, pawn-brokers; and Barons, brick-makers. The results, however, of these concerns have not been quite so flattering as the projectors wished to make them appear, and the public, one and all, is as prejudiced against the schemes as they were once in their favour—but this is very illiberal, for many have given proof that they have not entirely failed in their objects; for instance, the subscribers to the *Chilian Company* have caught cold, the shareholders of the *London Drug Company* have had phsyick, those of the *National Bath Company* have had a sweat the *Equitable Loan Company* has given plenty of pledges, and the *Directors* of the *Cobalt and Copper Company* have exhibited lots of brass; so that although these things have not answered the intended purpose, they have not entirely failed—nor can we join in the outcry against the great men who have gone into trade. It is a proof of their perception; they have seen that in a few years more but "Operatives" will be allowed to rule, and they have been naturally anxious to go with the stream; an instance of prudent forethought which cannot be too much admired.

THE SUN.—JUNE 7.

Despatches have been received from Captain FRANKLIN of the Arctic land expedition, dated at Winter Quarters, Fort Franklin, Sept. 6.—During the summer, three expeditions, under Captain FRANKLIN, Lieutenant BLACK, and Doctor RICHARDSON, were made preparatory to the great objects to be undertaken next year; and the expedition under Captain FRANKLIN, went to the mouth of Mackenzie river, which he found to discharge itself into an open sea. There is one island near its mouth, called by Captain FRANKLIN, Garry's Island; from the summit of this island the Captain saw the sea to the Northward all clear of ice or island; to the westward he saw the coast to a great distance, his view terminating at very lofty mountains, which, he calculates, were in the Longitude of 130 deg. West.

The expedition would proceed early in the spring on its ulterior objects; the Officers and men were all well, and in high spirits at the favourable circumstances which had hitherto attended their proceedings.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

This being the day fixed for the Election of Members for the Borough of Southwark, at nine o'clock the spot before the Town Hall, where the hustings were erected, was crowded to excess. At ten o'clock, the hour appointed, Sir Robert Wilson, arrived, preceded by a

number of dark-blue coloured flags: he was received with unbounded applause. About this time, Sir Robert's two daughters, and Lavallette, whom our readers must recollect, had been assisted by Sir Robert to escape from prison in France, took their station in a window opposite to the hustings. About half-past ten o'clock Mr. Calvert arrived, preceded by a number of sky-blue flags, and was received with unmixed applause. Shortly after Mr. Polhill arrived, preceded by orange and blue flags, and was received with applause and hisses. About eleven o'clock the High Bailiff appeared on the hustings. The oath was administered to him by Alderman Smith. The Bribery Act and the writ from the Sheriff of Surrey were read. The High Bailiff then proceeded to nominate their Representatives.

Mr. SOLOMON DAVIS then came forward and proposed Mr. Calvert, as the enemy to Corn Laws, to Slavery, and the Assessed Taxes.

Mr. ELTIS, in seconding the proposal, professed himself an enemy to Catholic Emancipation, and hoped the Members who should be returned would also oppose it.

Mr. BLACKETT proposed Sir Robert Wilson, in a speech of considerable length, which consisted principally in lauding his military and political virtues, and in vituperating Mr. Polhill.

Mr. ARROWSMITH seconded the proposal.

Mr. CALVERT addressed the meeting, and thanked them for having returned him to three successive Parliaments—he considered it as a mark of their approbation of his conduct. There was one question, he said, on which he did not agree with all his constituents; but he could not collect their opinions on that subject—his vote for the Catholics was conscientiously given, and if they should return him on the present occasion, and that he did not conduct himself to their satisfaction, he would willingly return to them the trust reposed in him. He saw placards having "No Wilson, and no Popery," they might as well have—No Calvert too; for he shared the odium of advocating the Catholic Question, with his Gallant Friend (loud cheers.)

Mr. Polhill was proposed by Mr. Holloway, and seconded by Mr. Bishop, amidst the hootings of the crowd.

After this, a Mr. BUTLER addressed the Meeting, and said he would propose questions to the several candidates, to which if they did not give satisfactory answers, he would propose a fourth man; but he was so assailed by the hootings of the mob, that he could not be heard.

Silence being restored,

Sir ROBERT WILSON next addressed the meeting. He said, that they were bound more than others to adhere to those principles of independence which they had hitherto supported, as they had confederated with the reformers of London, Middlesex, and Westminster. He should be ashamed if the electors of Southwark should first violate the compact. An appeal had been made to their prejudices, in order to disarm them, but he hoped they were too enlightened to be entrapped by such petty artifices. The Gallant Candidate then took a comprehensive view of the political state of the country, and of his own conduct since he first sat in the House. He would in no instance vote contrary to the wishes of his constituents. They all knew his principles; he was a friend to civil and religious liberty, and to reform; he would not be returned on any other conditions, than that of being allowed to exercise his own discretion on these subjects: he was no friend to the Pope; he was in Italy when he had been restored; there were 10,000l. sent by the Protestants of this country in order to have the Pope restored, he would send the Pope and all the Jesuits to the devil; he would have no tithes nor Bishops; have every flock support its own shepherd as in America. After having indulged in some remarks respecting slavery and the corn laws, he concluded by requesting of them to express their approbation of his conduct by three cheers, which was enthusiastically complied with.

Mr. Polhill then presented himself, and in vain attempted to procure a hearing; the air was rent with yells and hootings. Mr. Calvert and Sir Robert Wilson, severally endeavoured to restore silence, but to no purpose. Mr. Polhill, notwithstanding, persevered in speaking; but the only sentiment we could collect from him was that he was opposed to the Corn Laws. After he withdrew, the Bailiff came forward and took the sense of the Electors respecting the proposed candidates severally, by a show of hands, which he declared to be in favour of Mr. Calvert and Sir Robert Wilson. Mr. Bishop then demanded a poll on behalf of Mr. Polhill, and the Bailiff fixed on 2 o'clock to commence.

Mr. CALVERT and Sir R. WILSON then returned thanks for the disposition manifested in their favour, and were loudly cheered.

Mr. CALVERT then proposed, and Mr. POLHILL seconded, a vote of thanks to the Bailiff for his impartial conduct.

SOLIMAN BEY.

The fall of Missolonghi is principally to be attributed to the exertions of Soliman Bey, otherwise Francois Seve, *ci-devant* aid-de-camp to Ney. This man has for some years been in the service of Mahomet Ali; and has devoted himself with equal skill, perseverance, and success, to the re-organization of his troops according to the European system of discipline.

In the outset he is said to have met with considerable opposition from jealousy on the

part of the Pacha's officers; to silence this opposition he at once resorted to an expedient as daring as it was successful.

Being informed of a conspiracy against his life, in the front of the ranks he publicly challenged his enemies successively to the single combat of the sabre. The Mamelukes pride themselves on their dexterity in wielding the sabre, but Seve (an admirable master of the weapon) was known to surpass them all, so that his argument was unanswerable.

By such means as these he has succeeded in acquiring a wonderful influence over the minds of the semi-barbarians whom he commands, and has at length introduced among them that discipline which has given them such superiority in the contest they have had to sustain with the desperate but irregular realm of the Turks.

WINDSOR, JUNE 6.—Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock his Majesty, accompanied by the Earl of Fife, left the Royal Lodge in his pony phaeton, followed by his usual attendants in the double-bodied and single phaetons, with the regular retinue of out-riders, and on leaving the Royal Lodge his Majesty proceeded by Sandpit Gate to Ascot Heath, and took a view of the Duke of York's New Stand, which is erected close to that of his Majesty's, and also of the New Betting Stand, and temporary Stables. His Majesty returned by Virginia Water, and inspected the New Bridge, and the Fishing Temple, which are nearly completed. After which his Majesty enjoyed some of the rural drives in that delightful vicinity, and returned to the Royal Lodge at half past six o'clock, where his Majesty was met by the following distinguished personages, who arrived at the Royal Lodge by invitation:—the Duke of Leeds, the Duke of Dorset, Earl and Countess of Warwick, Earl and Countess of Scarborough, Lord and Lady Strathaven, Lord Graves, the Lady of Sir Henry Wellesley, &c.; the whole of whom had the honour of dining and passing the evening with his Majesty. This day the Duke of Wellington and other distinguished personages are expected to join the Royal party.

Yesterday his Royal Highness the Duke of York entertained a large party of his distinguished friends at Frogmore Lodge, with a sumptuous dinner, among whom were the Dukes of Richmond, Portland, Grafton, and St. Albans; Earl of Chesterfield, Lord George Cavendish, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Greville, Mr. Prendergast, &c.—This day his Royal Highness will have a great addition to his party. His Royal Highness, since his arrival at Frogmore, has taken daily a great deal of exercise.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

On Sunday afternoon, was married by special licence, at Lord Macdonald's House, in Wimpole-street, the Right Hon. the Earl of Hope-toun, to the Honourable Louisa Bosville Macdonald, eldest daughter of Major-General the Right Hon. Lord Macdonald. The ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of York. Lady Macdonald afterwards entertained a select circle of 300 fashionable. A grand dejeuner was served, under the able direction of the Messrs. Gunter. Among the company were, the Duke of Northumberland, Prince and Princess Polignac, Viscountess Melville, Lord Prudhoe, Viscountess Dudley, Lady Alicia Gordon, Lord Mount Sandford, the Marquis of Huntly, Lord and Lady Stafford, the Hon. Misses Jerminham, Hon. Lady Hope, Honourable Frederick and Algernon Tollemache, Honourable General and Mrs. Fitz Roy, Lord and Lady Teynham, and the Hon. Miss Curzon, Viscount Dudley and Ward, Lord Saye and Sele, Lady Sophia Lumley, Lady Mary Shepherd, Mademoiselle d'Este, Lord and Dowager Lady Saltoun, Honourable Mrs. Hope, Lord Hawke, Earl of Pomfret, Sir Jacob and Lady Astley, Lord Howard of Effingham, Honourable Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Viscount Beresford, Sir George and Lady Airey, General and Lady Charlotte Murray Macgregor, Mr. and the Honourable Mrs. Macdonald Grant, Sir B. Hobhouse, Countess of Winterton, Honourable Edmund Byng, Sir Henry Lippencott, General Sir John Murray, Sir John Lowther, Sir James de Bathe, Honourable Edward Jerminham, Mr. Lowther, Mr. C. Stuart Wortley, &c. &c.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUNE 6.

FAWCETT v. RICHARDSON.—FOYALS BONDS.

Mr. Sergeant WILDE had in this case obtained a rule, for the plaintiff to show cause why the defendant, Wm. John Richardson, should not be discharged out of custody, upon the ground of a fraudulent arrest, or rather detainer, upon his body. The arrest was upon an alleged debt of 6,500l., although the plaintiff, himself a resident for just cause at Melinaplace, within the rules of the King's Bench prison, had the week before written a letter to the defendant, stating the reason why he had been previously unable to pay a debt of 300l. which he owed him, but hoping very soon to be in a condition to offer him a satisfactory arrangement for its liquidation.

Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN showed cause against this rule, and said, that the defendant Richardson had possessed himself of upwards of 6,000l. of the money of the plaintiff and his partners, upon a fraudulent representation of a Foyals loan, which money had been applied to pay the interest of part of this scheme, and he wanted now to get released from custody, for the purpose of escaping from the plaintiff's claim, although means had come into his hands whereby he might liquidate it. If the defendant were therefore discharged at present, the plain-

tiff's remedy would be entirely taken away. The learned Sergeant produced one of these Poyais Bonds, the form and imposing appearance of which caused much laughter in Court, although, according to the plaintiff's statement, he, or those connected with him, had advanced large sums upon the faith of such an instrument. It set out with representing that "We, Gregor," meaning Gregor Macgregor, "Cacique and Sovereign of the States, &c. of Poyais, do," observing the form and technicality of official appointments, "nominate William John Richardson, Knight Commander of our Green Cross, Major of the Regiment of Horse Guards, to be his Highness's Charge d'Affaires in London, for the states and dependencies of Poyais, and do hereby certify that this is a special bond," &c. The instrument then designated the particular amount of the loan which it professed to represent, and was "signed and sealed with our seal of legation," bearing date on the 6th of Oct. 1823. This bond constituted a part of the first loan for 200,000l. or 300,000l. which was accompanied with a provision, that a second loan was not to be made, until certain arrangements were completed for the liquidation of the first; and yet, in defiance of this arrangement, the Cacique had negotiated, or attempted to negotiate, a fresh loan for 600,000l. without making any arrangement for the former. It was curious to remark, that though this instrument purported to bear date in October, 1823, and to have the Cacique's seal of legislation appended to it at that time, yet the paper upon which this impress was made, was not manufactured till the year 1824, as the water-mark demonstrated. Some explanation was offered for this awkward discrepancy, by a statement that the appointment of Viceroy conferred upon Mr. Richardson by "We, Gregor, the Cacique," had been recalled in consequence of some difficulty in the negotiation for the second loan; and that in issuing further Scrip upon the former loan, the date and form of the original bonds were necessarily observed, although some of them were not negotiated till the following year.

Mr. Sergeant WILKES contended that the rule ought to be made absolute, and the defendant discharged from custody, for nobody could believe that the plaintiff would, on the 12th of April, be writing to the defendant, entreating some arrangement, and promising certain conditions, for the payment of 300l., on account of some over-due bills, for which he (the plaintiff) had become responsible to the defendant; and arresting the very same person at the end of the same month for a debt of no less a sum than 6,000l. without any statement of the occurrence of any intermediate transaction between the parties. The Court could not enter into the history of these Poyais Bonds.

Lord Chief Justice BENTIN said, that the great difficulty in the absence of all explanation as to facts, was, to see into the justice of the case, contaminated as it was with the dealings in such bonds.

The instructions of Counsel not being at all sufficiently explicit so as to open the merits of the transactions between these parties, it was at length agreed upon on both sides, that the plaintiff should go to trial upon his claim, on the first day of the sittings after term, and that the liberation of the defendant should depend on the view taken of the result by the Lord Chief Justice. By this arrangement his detention until the November term would be avoided, were the plaintiff's claim in reality untenable.

JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Especially among the Islands of the Archipelago, and in Asia Minor, &c. &c. By the Rev. CHARLES SWAN, Chaplain of H. M. S. *Cambrian*. In 2 vols. 8vo. Rivingtons, 1826.

We have been highly gratified by a perusal of this work. It details the observations of an intelligent, lively, good-humoured voyager during a cruise, which enabled him to visit some places of the most remarkable interest in the history of past times, and in the events and anticipations of the present. Touching on many parts of Greece and its islands, as well as the opposite coast of Asia Minor, and animated by an enthusiastic ardour in the cause of the Greeks, the author has collected a great variety of information respecting the state and affairs of this interesting people, which his attachment to their cause has invested with a character of peculiar attraction. His voyage commenced in the autumn of 1824, and he first touched on the shores of Greece on the 25th December. The present account terminates with Sept. 1825; so that his narrative embraces a period comprising many of the most remarkable events in the progress of the Greek revolution, of which he was in some instances a witness.

The description of his feelings on first touching the soil of this classic country are so admirably given, that we cannot convey to our readers a better picture of the impression made on his mind by the first appearance of the land and its inhabitants, nor a better specimen of his general style and manner, than by extracting the passage:—

"Saturday, 25th Dec. CHRISTMAS-DAY.—After performing divine service on board the *Cambrian*, I hastened to make what use I could of the little time allowed, to inspect Napoli di Romania. This town is situated at the foot of a high rock, surrounded by a fortress called the Palamedes. I saw it first at sunrise, from the sea. Landing on the quay, we were instantly in the midst of a crowd of Greeks; and I cannot describe the elation of spirit which I experienced on first touching with my foot this celebrated soil. It matters little with how many sapient smiles feelings of such a nature may be greeted; nor with how much contumely phlegmatic minds may dwell upon the warm and stirring emotions which arise at the contemplation of a land of departed greatness, and reviving freedom."

"They will not appreciate, for they cannot comprehend, the feeling with which I stood upon an eminence beyond the citadel of the Palamedes; below, the town of Napoli with its white houses and churches; the bay, with the little fort of St. Theodore in the midst, (now converted into a prison, to which at that very moment Giovanni Notara, son of one of the principal rebels confederated with Colocotroni, was led); Argos with its Acropolis shining in the sun; the flat marshy ground extending like an amphitheatre from thence to Napoli; the Lacedæmonian mountains rising in double volumes in front, and these beyond Argos capped with snow; the *Cambrian* riding in the bay,—for,

"A stately-built ship, well rigg'd, and tall, The ocean maketh more majestic; With numberless little fishing-boats skimming along the water; and more immediately beneath, the Greeks, in their picturesque costumes, gallowing here and there upon spirited ponies over the rough paths of the declivity; with sheep and goats browsing upon the sides of the rocks, and women in the distance washing their linen at a public well; there an overthrown Turkish cemetery, where all was treble desolate; a farm-house, and what appeared a small fortress, a little beyond it on a lofty eminence:—all these were to me objects of an intense and overwhelming interest."

At p. 238 et seq. v. i. will be found a highly interesting account of the present state of Greek literature. A priest named Economis is particularly mentioned as eminent for his attainments and enlightened mind; indeed, so much so that our author ascribes mainly to his exertions the revival of a taste for literature; his enlightened studies, however, and freedom of thought, brought upon him, as it never fails to do upon any man of similarly elevated views among ignorant bigots, calumny, censure, and persecution. He was translating Moliere's *Avare* into Hellenic adapting the characters, &c. to the national manners. He has also produced several original dramatic pieces. Other distinguished authors are enumerated, and their works, chiefly poetical and dramatic, briefly described, p. 246, &c. Upon the whole, considering the little leisure the Greeks can have to attend to these matters, the appearance of national genius gives the highest promise of a successful cultivation, whenever they shall be established in a state of peace.

In his 7th chapter (vol. i. p. 212), the author gives a curious exemplification of the accuracy of the accounts, which have often become current in England, respecting the state of affairs in Greece. And again (at p. 268), we have some equally curious extracts from *Galignani's Messenger*, of which the author demonstrates the fallacy; and even in the very vicinity of the seat of war, he admits it is not without considerable difficulty, and the exercise of great discrimination that any thing like a fair opinion can be formed of the actual condition of affairs; in particular, the naval affairs of the belligerent powers seem to have suffered from the inventive genius of reporters. It appears that the Greeks have not in their whole navy a larger vessel than a brig of 200 tons at the very utmost; and as to the stories of their having taken Turkish ships of the line, the fact is, that they contrived to set fire to them;—and in this way the latter power have lost, perhaps, ten or twelve vessels during the war. Of the state of the Greek cause (at the date of July 2, 1825), even so sanguine a friend as our author is forced to confess it was not in a very promising condition. From his statement it would appear that one of the greatest sources of difficulty and ill success is, that the troops cannot be induced to submit readily to the authority of the Government (vol. 2, p. 107); and Metrocrito, he says, "appears oppressed with intense anxiety, but to have very few opinions of his own; he assents, or appears to assent, to every thing." Enthusiastic as Mr. Swan is in the expression of his good wishes towards this people, he by no means suffers his enthusiasm to get the better of his discretion in the expectations he forms of their future prospects. He is alive to the faults as well as to the excellencies of their national character, and gives much good advice for amending the former.

The celebrated Greek Admiral Mianis came to pay them a visit on board the *Cambrian*, off Hydra. His appearance is admirably described by Mr. Swan, as singularly contrasting, from its plainness, and even meanness, with the dignified situation he holds, and the high talent and courage he has evinced.—(Vol. 1, p. 264.)

Some very good remarks occur in vol. 2, p. 107, on the European champions who have volunteered in the service of the Greeks. The author comments very judiciously on the wild designs and incoherent prospects with which most of them have come into Greece. The natural consequence is disappointment and vexation, and as strong a prejudice against the inhabitants as they formerly entertained in their favour. His description of some of these heroes is truly ludicrous; though, in other instances, their disappointments and misfortunes cannot but excite commiseration and regret at seeing such talents and spirit thrown away upon a cause which repaid them only with the basest ingratitude.

The Greek mode of warfare is described in a very striking manner (v. 2, p. 23); they have never yet understood any thing of tactics; but it appears that several of the successes of the Turks against them have been owing to the services of well organized bodies of Arabs. This circumstance, the author thinks, is likely to open the eyes of the Greeks to the necessity of paying attention to military organization; but he fears their national pride is the greatest obstacle to their receiving instruction; they feel themselves the descendants of heroes, and look down with contempt on all the rest of the world; they will hardly condescend to accept the most necessary supplies: they evince great bravery in a skirmishing desultory sort of warfare, but have no notion of order: they are excellent marksmen, and their usual practice is to skulk behind any object which shelters them, and thence fire repeatedly with great rapidity and effect; but they never quit their retreat until compelled to do so.

One of the many remarkable features in the military character of the Turks is their strange neglect of the means they have in their hands, and their incredible apathy to the success of their own measures. In this light Mr. Swan represents (2, 37.) the state of the Pacha's frigate, and his conduct in the naval command. The vessel itself is described as large, beautifully modelled, and fitted out with every requisite, but the ammunition lies scattered over every part of the ship.

Most of the men were asleep, and the rest hardly awake, with pipes in their mouths; upwards of 90 had no other office than to attend upon the Pacha; there were about 800 on board! The Pacha heard with the utmost unconcern of the loss of four corvettes; he was perfectly ignorant and indifferent as to what had become of them;—in an action of seven hours, his frigate fired only one broadside and himself three guns! He saw one of his vessels dismasted, and rendered incapable of any other alternative than that of firing his own magazine before his eyes, without thinking of rendering the smallest assistance! Not less surprising is their unaccountable mode of conducting military movements on land, for a description of which we refer our readers to vol. 2, p. 93.

At p. 212, we have the remark of a Greek, as to the military disposition of his countrymen. He disapproved extremely of the interference of French officers, who, it seems, are the most numerous of all the various European adventurers. The Greeks, he observed, would not be led by them, but the English they would follow to the death. The author observes that he has heard this last sentiment uttered on various other occasions; and a soldier once eagerly inquired of him, when it might be expected that the English army would arrive to co-operate with them?

In the short sketch we have given, we have confined our attention chiefly to those parts of the volumes before us which bear an especial reference to the Greeks. And in this point of view we think the work likely to assist materially in throwing a light on the present state of that unfortunate people, as well as on some of the recent transactions in their history, of which the accounts have all, at times, been involved in much uncertainty and ambiguity. But, in viewing the work more particularly in this light, we would by no means wish our readers to suppose that it is at all confined to political discussion; on the contrary, the author is particularly entertaining in his descriptions of the variety of scenery and character which he meets with in various other parts of his excursions; and there runs through the whole a vein of good sense and good nature, not unminged with acute observation, and an occasional display of much humour in the detail of ludicrous scenes and situations in which the author sometimes found himself.

THE SUN.—MAY 20.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—(THIS DAY. Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury. LIBEL.—HARRIETT WILSON.

FISHER v. STOCKDALE. This was an action for a libel published in the 9th number of the *Memoirs of Harriett Wilson*. Sergeant VAUGHAN said that the plaintiff was an Attorney resident in Dorsetshire, who brought this action to redeem his character from foul imputations cast on it in the publication in question—and, in so doing, he thought he could not do greater good to his country. It was impossible for the jury to live in this country, and not to know that this work was of so scandalous and abusive a nature, that every legal exertion ought to be made to suppress it. Mr. Stockdale himself had admitted this; for, in his defence to an action brought to recover compensation for printing it, he had instructed his Counsel to say, that the jury ought not to support persons who rendered themselves instrumental in putting forth such an infamous work. He considered Mr. Stockdale a more wicked character than a highwayman; for in every number of these that he published, he inserted the names of those that were to appear in the subsequent number, (as if holding forth a bill of fare to the public,) in order to draw money out of the pockets of the intended victims, many of whom would rather pay than have their names appear in so ridiculous a light. The libel in question was introduced in the 9th number of the *Memoirs of Harriett Wilson*, thus:—"An old Irish cracked General asked me if I knew Fisher, the lady-killer?—'God forbid,' said I, 'he is just the man for you,' replied the General, 'for he is a practical sharp lawyer, and will put you up to a plan of making that vile shabby Duke treat you better—he is a very gay man, the beauty of Devonshire, six feet tall, and has black eyes, &c.' She then went on to state that she had written to him on professional business, and had received an answer, requesting her to call at his chambers after dark, he would then be alone, &c. She then commented on this fabricated letter, designating it as an attack on her chastity, and censuring the impudence of a dirty, nasty, six feet high, country lawyer, in attempting to make love to her. Mr. Fisher was also introduced as having said to the General, that though he had heard a great deal about her, he did not think much of her, for she had not a good point. The Learned Sergeant said, that the plaintiff had a large family and an amiable wife, who could not avoid feeling affected by this publication, and that he had thought proper to proceed in this mode of action to give the defendant an opportunity of putting a justification on record; his neglecting to do that was sufficient evidence of the falsehood of the imputation.

Thomas Mitchelson deposed that he had purchased the number containing the libel at Mr. Stockdale's.

John Marshall proved the marriage of the plaintiff in 1795; he had read the libel in question, and thought it alluded to Mr. Fisher; there was no other person of the name in that neighbourhood.

Mr. Sergeant SPARKS, for the defendant, told the jury that they should leave out of their consideration every knowledge of the book except what was contained in the number before them; it contained nothing of the nature of an imputation on the plaintiff, for the person there represented was Charles Frederic Fisher, whereas, the plaintiff on record was Hugh Evans Fisher, who had no right to appropriate to himself the description alluded to. If he was a vain man, the honour of having been libelled in such good company as that of Dukes and Marquises should be gratifying to him. This foolish, wicked, vain woman supposed that it was impossible for any person to see her without falling in love with her—and though she herself was of the dogs of woman-kind, yet she affected, with aristocratic pride, to despise country attorneys—but whether it was a drama, or taken from a romance, or alluded to some Mr. Fisher that lived in the times of the civil war, there was no evidence; but it was foolish in the plaintiff to suppose that it alluded to himself; the jury must have read in the *Spectator*, where some pragmatical man wrote down the Whole Duty of Man, and applied different parts of it to every man in the parish. This shewed the inclin-

tion of mankind to form ideas of other persons; and so will Mr. Fisher, who fancied, as he had been 6 feet high, and had black eyes, that none other could be meant but himself. The Learned Sergeant here indulged in a strain of ridicule whereby he amused the Court for a considerable time, and concluded by telling the jury that they ought not to encourage an attorney, whose object in coming forward was to speculate in damages on the character of the publication.

The Chief Justice said, that this was a fertile but not a fit subject for ridicule; it was for the jury, who were married men, to say whether a publication, imputing to a man who had a wife and children, that he was in the habit of loving every pretty woman he could see, but was too impotent to satisfy his passion, should be let pass with impunity.

The plaintiff was represented in that book in the manner which an ancient poet represented a lewd woman—*lassata non satiatu viris*—dependent of the injury to his moral character it was calculated to affect him professionally; for what family would employ an attorney to make marriage settlements if they believed him guilty of the conduct here imputed to him.—The Learned Judge concluded an eloquent charge, by recommending the jury to give such damages as would operate to check such publications for the future.

Verdict—Seven Hundred Pounds damages.

ALDERMAN WALTHAM.

The City of London Tavern was yesterday a scene of bustle, in consequence of a meeting of the friends of Mr. Alderman Waltham, which was held to secure that worthy *loyal* Magistrate's return to Parliament. The meeting was rather thinly attended, in consequence, we believe, of its being held at twelve for one o'clock—an hour when most of the Alderman's friends dine, and the pawnbrokers are most engaged. Nevertheless, there was considerable activity, in consequence, as we are told, of many being called out by their wives, who had been kept waiting beyond their usual hour, and who were seeking their "good men" to be at the City of London Tavern, went thither to bring them away. We cannot, however, vouch for the correctness of this statement;—we are in considerable distress about the report.—Whether the Gentleman who attended for us was fearful of getting into the crowd round the table, or had any other reason for keeping near the door, we know not; but we strongly suspect his report to be rather erroneous on some points.

Mr. PAYWELL took the Chair, and made a speech about *Magna Charta* and the Bill of Rights, and supported the plan of returning Members free of expense. A Mr. HULSEY proposed the first resolution, which being seconded by Mr. CARTER, was of course carried. The following is a copy:—"That the Livery of London could be only adequately represented by persons whose past political conduct rendered professions and promises equally unnecessary."—Mr. HULSEY figured well, and, considering he had come 50 miles on this occasion to attend the meeting, travelled at great length into the merits of the worthy Alderman; and moved:—"That the long consistent public life of Alderman Waltham, and his ultimate knowledge of the trading interests of this metropolis, qualify him as a Representative in Parliament."

Mr. DILLON urged the necessity of representing every class, particularly shopkeepers, and seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. COATES, the wine and brandy merchant, then rose and said, that he was in good spirits, and should give the Alderman his cordial support. He might have a ram way of addressing them, but there was ample proof of his sincerity; his genuine conviction was, that the Alderman's character was pure. He (Mr. Coates) was not for importing strangers to represent the City; all the arguments together in its favour did not weigh a *drum*. After a considerable display of eloquence, in a neat speech very much to the point, the worthy Gentleman despaired not of making their *crusty* opponents *sherry off*, and bring their friend safe into port.

Mr. HARMER is said, in our report, to have observed that, amongst the *pluses* which could be urged in favour of the Alderman, whose interests engrossed their attention, there were none to which their enemies could *demur*, but many which were favourable to the *general issue*. He would be *bailed* that nothing could *arrest* their progress;—the verdict of every honest man was in their favour, and he would *appeal* to any *judge* of the question if it had not been the invariable practice of Mr. Waltham to oppose corruption;—they could all bear witness to the *staunch* which had been heaped on the worthy Alderman; but upon trial he could *justify* the conclusion that he was not *guilty*.

Mr. WALTHAM was overpowered with gratitude, and urged the greatest exertion: he had lost the last election because 300 of his friends had not voted for him; he begged his supporters not to give his opponents an *inch* for they would take an *ell* for himself he would not give up a *quarter* of a yard of ground—in short he was determined to *naïl* his opponents, whom he treated as unprofitable customers, and to *measure* every one of their steps. In his *canvass* he had been very successful, he had received that morning 38 promises, and only one answer that ran *counter* to his wishes; he would not forget that he had received great benefit from the *prints*, but the cause required great exertion. It embraced a wide field, one that could not be covered with a *sheet*; their paths were *not velvet*; they had not a *lawn* for their peregrinations; and they must mind how they cut their *cloth* but he did not despair; his hopes could not be *cut off*, for his life throughout had been all of a piece.—(Cheers.)

At the conclusion of the Alderman's address, a great many were leaving the room, in consequence of, as we learned, a manufactory bell in the neighbourhood calling a number of the *Gentlemen* to their work; and the remainder were also still further thinned by the mention of the subscription. Several houses were appointed for *taking in money*, and it was announced that the smallest donation would be thankfully received.

We are sorry that our reporter did not sacrifice his feeling a little on this occasion, and get near the leading speakers. We lost many good things that were said, particularly great part of the speeches of a pawnbroker, who called the Alderman a *duplicate* of Alfred the Great; an apothecary did not scruple to call the Ministerial Candidates *drugs*; and the foreman to the tailor, by the Bank who, in the name of the operatives in that respectable trade, declared the Alderman to be worth of all the *Stitch owners*.